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on Nov. 11, 1897. It proved to be a female in good condition and its stomach contained a number of seeds and part of the skin of a tomato. The plumage showed no signs of wear and tear which would brand it as an escaped cage bird.

It was killed just outside of this city near Mr. Sharp's farm, and was mistaken for a Shrike at the time.

This is very late in the season for a Mockingbird to be found so far north, yet I cannot think that it had recently been in captivity.—A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

Late Nesting of the Carolina Wren in Monongalia Co., W. Va.—On August 21, 1897, while driving along the road near Morgantown, W. Va. I discovered, among the dangling roots on the upper side of the road, a nest of the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) containing five fresh eggs. The position of the nest very much resembled that of the Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) and had I not got out to positively identify the nest, would not have known it was occupied. The old bird allowed me to approach very closely, placing my hand on the side of the nest before she left. She then fluttered out and down along the side of the road into some bushes.—J. WARREN JACOBS, *Waynesburg, Pa.*

Hemiura leucogastra (Gould)—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1897 (Vol. XIV, pp. 409, 410) I maintained that Baird's determination of *Troglodytes leucogaster* Gould should be accepted, since Baird had Gould's type before him, while Messrs. Sclater, Salvin, and Godman who determined Gould's bird differently, did not have the advantage of an acquaintance with the type. Mr. H. C. Oberholser has called my attention to the fact that Gould's type afterwards came into the possession of the British Museum (as shown in Vol. VI of the Brit. Mus. Cat. of Birds, p. 285, 1881) and proved to be the *Cyphorhinus pusillus* of Sclater, confirming the determination made by Messrs. Sclater and Salvin in 1873. That Baird had what purported to be Gould's type of *Troglodytes leucogaster* cannot be doubted; that he could have confounded a *Hemiura* and a *Thryothorus* is incredible; the natural inference is that some confusion of labels among the skins received from Gould may have been the cause of Baird's wrong identification.—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

Bicknell's Thrush on Mt. Ktaadn, Maine.—On June 22 and 23, 1897, I made a short visit to Mt. Ktaadn, Maine, partly for the purpose of ornithological observation. On the 22d I heard three Bicknell's Thrushes (*Turdus aliciae bicknelli*) singing along the Southwest Slide, and on the 23d I heard the same three and two more besides, one pretty well up the

Slide and the other on the Table Land at an altitude of a few hundred feet lower than the top of the highest peak (5,215 feet). Unfortunately I was unable to obtain a specimen, but a familiarity with the song of this bird acquired in the White Mountains and during the migrations, leaves no doubt whatever in my own mind of the identification. This subspecies has never been reported from Maine, I believe, though it is included in the 'hypothetical' list in Mr. Ora W. Knight's recent list of Maine birds. The only other birds noted on the mountain which I did not also find in the lowlands about there were *Dendroica striata*, which were common along the Slide, and *Dendragapus canadensis*, one female of which I observed on the Slide. Ktaadn affords but little cover for birds, the upper three thousand feet being for the most part very steep and rocky, giving no chance for trees. The trees along the Slide are almost entirely deciduous, and no coniferous woods were to be seen at any height except those in the great South Basin on the northeast side of the mountain, about 2300 feet below the highest summit or about 3000 feet above sea-level. It is quite possible that these Basin woods may have contained some more northern forms, but I was unable to visit them. Some one should go there in the breeding season. The Basin is best visited from the east side. The scrub fir on the Table Land harbored *Turdus aliciae bicknelli* and *Zonotrichia albicollis*, and doubtless *Junco hyemalis* too, but it is too low to make very good cover.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Two Species new to the List of Birds found in West Virginia.—CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW (*Antrostomus carolinensis*), ♂ adult. Picked up in a grove, apparently benumbed by cold, by Mr. John H. Crawford, near Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., on April 23, 1897. Now in Mr. Crawford's possession.

SWAINSON'S HAWK (*Buteo swainsoni*), ♂ adult. Shot by Mr. M. M. Collins four miles north of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16, 1897. This hawk is now being mounted for Mr. M. M. Collins of Covington, Va.

I believe that, heretofore, Nashville, Tenn., has been about the farthest north, in the interior, from which *Antrostomus carolinensis* has been recorded.—THADDEUS SURBER, *White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.*

LAKE MICHIGAN NOTES.—*Larus glaucus*. GLAUCOUS GULL.—While walking along the beach of Lake Michigan, east of Millers, Indiana, August 8, 1897, in company with Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., and Mr. Fred Hilgard, I had the good fortune to take a fine female of this species. It is in the pure white plumage of the young of the second year; it is immaculate, with the exception of a few feathers on the wing-coverts, which are of a pale brownish gray. I believe this is the first record of capture for the Calumet Region and Indiana.